NO FAITH IN AGUINALDO.

MAXIMO CORTES'S ESTIMATE OF THE FILIPINO LEADER.

Says He Is a Person of Lower Rank with Little or No Education-The Better Class of the People Favor Annexation-Aguin-aldo Right with Begard to the Friars.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Don Maximo Cortes. one of the wealthy Filipinos here working for the appexation of the islands to the United States, in an interview, advances some reasons for preferring annexation to a government of

"The better classes of our people " he said. "are heartly in favor of the annexation of the lalands of the archipelago to the United States. We are tired of Spanish rule and have from time to time fought for our independence from Spain, but have been sold out by those who were recognized as our leaders, but to whom Spanish gold was more tempting than the liberty of their countrymen. We now see that we are to be freed from Spain we desire the establishment of a government which will be stable and insure protection to the lives, liberty, and property of the people. Such a government we do not believe can be established independently, certainly not by the insurgent or revolutionary party which recognizes Aguinaldo as its President Personally we have nothing against Aguinaldo. We do not regard ourselves as his enemies or his intimate or personal friends.

"Aguinaldo is himself a person of lower rank. who has little or no education and no knowledge of how governmental affairs should be conducted. He is the creature of circumstances, having placed himself at the head of a revolutionary movement at the time when the people were ripe for it, and in spite of the fact that he once sold out to the Spaniards, he was nevertheless received with open arms upon his return and placed himself at the front in favor of revolting against Spain, which was popular with the people. In this manner he pushed himself to the head of the revolutionary movement. But this government the people cannot trust. We do not know what he is going to do next. His Lieutenant-General is a Chinaman,

with no education, and is scarce able to speak the Spanish language, and this is to a large ex-

tent the character of men with whom he has

surrounded himself. They are not men of

tent the character of men with whom he has surrounded himself. They are not men of standing in which the better classes of the people can place confidence.

"Aguinaldo is, however, right with regard to to the friars. They have ruled and ruined the people and the country. They have taken many millions yearly from the people, for which there has been absolutely no return. Many of these millions have been appropriated to their own use, while a large portion of the wealth they have wrung from the poorer classes has been sent out of the country. The \$10,000 ransom which he demands for the release of certain friars is no more than just, inasmuch as they are held as prisoners of war, and this amount would in no way compensate for what they have robbed the people of within the past year alone. The treatment of these friars by the Filipinos is as gentie and kind as could be expected. They have not been ill-treated, and I must say for the insurgent Government that it has done well by its prisoners of war, and the enemy has no grounds for complaint of the treatment received by the friars or other prisoners.

"As for Agoncillo, he is a small lawyer in what might be called a country town. He is without any especial standing with his people or the better class of them. During the last insurrection he was one of the followers of Aguinaldo. and when Spain purchased peace he went with Aguinaldo to Hong Kong. He followed Aguinaido upon his return to the islands and became one of his best friends and followers. Again, I say, we cannot trust the government of so many millions of people to men of this class. What we would prefer is to have the islands annexed to the United States and governed by this country."

THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

Mr. Dingley Does Not Have Any Hope of Amending It at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- "If anything is done this winter in the way of amending the War Revenue law," said Representative Dingley to-night to a Sun reporter, "it will have to originate with the Senate.

This statement Mr. Dingley explained by saying that last summer, when it was sought amend one or two features of the bill, which it was seen even then needed changing, and the House sent a bill over to the Senate to effect the needed reform, the Committee on Finance pigeonholed the measure.

"It was said at the time," continued Mr "that the reason why the committee dopted this policy was that if the bill were brought before the Senate, as then composed, for further discussion and amendment, there was no telling in what shape it would emerge So it was decided to bear the crudities and inequalities of the law rather than to risk worse evils from an adverse Senate. You can see that with this bill of the House pigeonholed in the Senate Finance Committee, we of the Ways and Means do not feel like sending over another bill on the same subject. If the Senate desires to change the law, it can do so be amending the bill already passed by the House and returning it to us. I think I may say that the Committee on Ways and Means would gladly avail itself of the opportunity to make some needed changes." You can

the Committee on Ways and Means would gladly avail itself of the opportunity to make some needed changes."

"Do you think it likely that the Senate committee will recommend any action this session?" was asked.

"I do not," Mr. Dingley replied. "I have talked with none of them." he added, "except Senater Allison, and he advanced the same argument that was made last summer, that the risk of undesirable action by the Senate was too great to warrant the committee in bringing the bill before the Senate. However, they may change their minds."

"The bill you speak of that passed the House and now reposes in the files of the Senate Finance Committee, what changes did it make?"

"They were similar to the ones suggested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his letter to me of Nov. 14, intended to make clear dubious parts of the law and to render its administration more effective. Some of the things that ought to be done are in a way vital to the interests affected, such as the proposition to make railroad, express and telegraph companies put the stamps upon bills of lading, receipts and messages, as was intended in the framing of the bill. I feared at the time that the language was susceptible of the construction that has been placed upon it, but it was the best that could be secured at the time. We should be very glad to see some of these things remedied, but unless the Senate acts there is no probability that anything will be done at this session."

Benator Burrows of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Finance, confirmed the views expressed by Mr. Dingley and those of Senator Allison quoted by Mr. Dingley. "I don't see any chance of accomplishing anything under the present condition of things," he said. "although I should very much like to have the changes made in the law sug-gested by Mr. Dingley."

FUNERAL OF FRANK BOOTH.

The Only Jersey City Soldier Killed in the War Buried in Hoboken. The funeral of Frank Booth, the only resident of Jersey City killed in the late war, took

place yesterday from St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. Mr. Booth was member of Company F of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, and, as one of those suporting Capron's battery, fell before Santiago as his company charged up San Juan hill. His oody found a temporary resting place on the body found a temporary resting place on the battlefield, but, through the efforts of the Oitizens War Relief Committee, it was brought home to his widowed mother and his sisters at No. 71% Laidlow avenue, Jersey City,

Yesterday, in a sealed casket draped in the American flag, the body was carried into the church. The pallbearers were three members of St. Marry's Erotherhood and three members of Old Glory Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics. There was present a detail from the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Sergt, Myers, who was with Booth when he fell. The Roy. Dr. D. F. Warren, rector of the church, conducted the services. The interment was in the Hoboken Cemetery, Yolleys were fired over the grave by the squad from the Seventy-first.

Deaths of Soldiers at Manils.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Major-Gen. Otia's weekly report from Manila of deaths among the United States troops there is as follows: 'The following deaths since last report: Dec. 3, Amaz J. Hawkins, private, Company I, Thirsenth Minnesota, smallpox: Dec. 4, Harry A. McDowell, private, Company M. First Colorado, suicide by cutting throat; Dec. 5, Frank S. Giover, private, Company A. First Nebraska, typhoid fever; Dec. 7, William P. Vancel, private, Company I. Twentieth Kansas, typhoid fever, on board transport Indiana, in Manila harbor; Dec. 8, Fred J. Norton, private, Company F, Second Oregon, dysentery; Frank M. Hibbs, private, Company A. Second Oregon, dysentery and heart failure; Dec. 9, Harry G. Hibbard, Corporal, Company K, Second Oregon, typhoid fever. MANILA AS A TRADING POINT.

Enormous Quantities of Goods Imported Inte

Countries Adjacent to the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-More than a billion ollars' worth of goods are every year import ed into the countries commercially adjacent to the Philippine Islands, and more than half that amount is composed of the class of articles produced or manufactured in the United States and offered for sale by her people. Two tables just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics present some startling facts as to the consuming power of the countries in easy reach of Manila as an entrepôt and distributing point. From Manila to Hong Kong and Can-ton, the gateway to southern China, is but half the distance from New York to Havana, and from Manila to Yokohama, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Bangkok, or the Strait Settlements Is in each case a distance but little, if any, greater than that from New York to Havana. great ports and cities of British India and Australasia, while somewhat more distant are much pearer to Manila than to any other general distributing point for the great classes

of merchandise which the countries in ques

tion produce.

The importations into these four countries Japan, China, British Australasia, and British India and Strait Settlements, as above inish India and Strait settlements, as above indicated, amount to nearly a billion dollars a
year. Those of Japan, which a decade ago
were less than \$50,000,000, are now more than
\$105,000,000, and steadily increasing. Those
of China have increased 20 per cent. In the
last decade, and now amount to nearly \$200,
000,000 a year. Those of British Amstraiasia
are about \$300,000,000 a rear, and those of
British India and the Strait Settlements,
which show an increase of about 10 per cent.
in the decade, are \$300,000,000 annually.

More than half this enormous sum of the
imports of these four great countries are, as
above incleated, classes of articles produced
in the United States and offered for sale by
her people. Of cotton and cotton goods alone
the imports into these four countries amount
in, round numbers to \$130,000,000, per annum,
and of this amount but little over \$10,000,000
worth is from the United States, the great cotton-producing country of the world. Imports
of iron and steel into the four countries in
question amount to over \$30,000,000,000, and of
this \$7,000,000 worth comes from the United
States. The imports of leather and manufactures amount to \$7,000,000, and less than \$1,000,000
of it from the United States; machinery not
included under the head of iron and steel manufactures, to \$20,000,000, of which less than
\$2,000,000,were from the United States; chemcals, druga, &c., amounted to more than \$10,000,000
worth of mineral oils imported into the four
countries in question, we furnished over onehalf last year. Of the \$13,000,000 worth of
breadstuffs furnished to those countries our
share was less than \$5,000,000 worth, and of
that sum \$11,000,000 worth of provisions we furnished to those countries our
share was less than \$5,000,000 worth, and
of that sum \$11,000,000 worth came from
the United States, and British Indias \$10,000,000
worth of which \$12,000,000 worth came from
the United States, and British indias \$10,000,000
worth, of which \$12,000,000 worth came from
the United States, and dicated, amount to nearly a billion dollars a year. Those of Japan, which a decade ago

RIUS RIVERA FREE AGAIN.

Noted Cuban Patriot Leader Supposed to Have Arrived on La Champagne.

It is supposed that one of the passengers on the French liner La Champagne, which anchored off the lightship at Sandy Hook last night, is the Cuban General, Rius Rivera. He has been a prisoner of Spain for nearly a year in the political prison at Ceuta.

Juan Rius Rivera was one of the most famous officers in the Cuban Army. He was born at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, about 1850. His father was wealthy, and, after a preliminary education in Porto Rico, he entered the University of Madrid to study law. He was a student there when the revolution began in Cubs in 1868 He decided at once to ally himself with the patriots, and, leaving the university, sailed from Cadiz for New York. After several attempts to join the insurgent forces he suceeded in landing in Cuba in May, 1870.

For two years he served as a subordinate officer in the Cuban Army. Then his daring and his skill in landing men, particularly cavalry brought him to the notice of Gen. Calixto Sarcia, who, in 1872, made him a Lieutenant-Colonel and put him in command of a regiment in the district of Holguin. In 1875 he with Gen. Gomez in Trinidad and Villa Clara. In an engagement with the Spaniards at Los Azules, in July, 1875, Rivera was severely rounded, but he remained in command of his forces until the Spanish were routed. For his

forces until the Spanish were routed. For his conduct in this engagement he was personally complimented by Gomez, and he won the warm friendship of Antonio Macco.

It was in 1877 that he made his most famous fight against the Spaniards, at a place called Calabazas. With only 300 men he attacked a Spanish column of 2,000, which was convoying a valuable supply train. At the first volley his right hand was shattered by a bullet. With his machete in his left hand he led his men against the column several times and finally captured the train. When the report of this insurgent victory was carried to Martinez Campos, the Spanish Captain General remarked:

"I might discredit this report if any one but Rivers had engaged our troops. That man always wins, no matter what are the odds against him."

always wins, no matter what are the odds against him."

When the peace of Zanjon was concluded in 1878 and Maceo objected to its terms Rivera sided with him, and when Maceo left Cuba to return at the head of an expedition Rivera went with him. They were prevented from returning before Campos had completed the pacification of Cuba. Neither set foot upon Cuban soil again until the beginning of the revolution which ended in the war between the United States and Spain. At the beginning of this last revolution Rivera was in Costa Rica, and in September, 1896, he sailed for Cuba on the Three Friends, in command of a large expedition.

and in September, 1983, in sailed for Cha of the Three Friends, in command of a large expedition.

Rivera landed in Pinar del Rio and took command of the troops in that province after Maceo fell. On March 28, 1887, he and his staff, with about filty men, were visiting a hospital at Cabezadas, in the Rio Hondo district. Gen, Hernandez de Velasco was in the vicinity with about 2,000 men. He was informed by spies, so the reports at the time stated, that Rivera was at the hospital, and he caused the place to be surrounded. Rivera, his chief of staff, Col. Bacalloa, and Lieut. Terry, were captured after a short engagement, in which Rivera and Terry were severely wounded. About three weeks later Rivera was taken to Havana and locked up in Cabañas. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and on Dec. 10, 1897, he salied from Havana for Spain to begin his life sentence. When the Peace Commission met in Paris and the Spaniards began to talk of the liberation of Snanish prisoners in the Philippines and elsewhere, it was suggested by our Commissioners that Rivera be liberated and this was agreed to. Rivera is married, and his wife has been living for some time in Cherry Valley, N. Y.

ONE OF THE YANKEE'S CREW.

Le Valley, Who Died in July, Reburied Yes terday-Commander Brownson Present.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 11.-Thomas C. e Valley was buried to-day in Kensico Cemetery. He was a member of the naval militia and was assigned to the Yankee. In July he

and was assigned to the Yankee. In July he was attacked by appendicitis and he died after an operation in the military hospital at Key West. The body was buried at Key West and the young man's family have just succeeded in obtaining it.

Seventy-five members of the naval reserve, under command of Lieut. Townsend, attended the funeral to-day, and the interment was made with military honors, a squad firing three volleys and a bugler sounding taps. Commander Brownson of the Yankee was present Le Valley was the only member of the Yankee's crew who died during the war.

Regiments of Regulars to Be Sent to Manila WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-By direction of the Secretary of War the Adjutant-General of the 'Army is preparing an order assigning six regiments of regular infantry to take station in the Philippines. A provisional list has been prepared at the War Department which includes the Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twelith, Seventeenth, Twentich and Tweaty-fourth regiments. Two of these regiments will not be sent. A draft of the order will be laid before Secretary Alger to-morrow.

When the regiments designated reach Mania six regiments of volunteers will be ordered to return to the United States for muster out. The selection of these will be left to Major-tien. Otis. If a sufficient number of transports cannot be secured on the Pacific coast some of the six regular regiments will be transported from Atlantic coast ports by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Sucz Canel. ments of regular infantry to take station in the

IN OPPOSITION TO ALLDS.

MANY REPUBLICANS PREFER AN OTRER ASSEMBLY LEADER.

Otto Kelsey a Strong Candidate, and the Selection Postponed for a While-Platt Has Gone to Washington-Will Dine with Governor-Elect Roosevelt on Saturday. Assemblyman Samuel Frederick Nixon of Westfield, Chautauqua county, who is to be the seventy-seventh Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York, had another interview with Senator Platt yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Then Mr. Plaut started for Washington. Mr. Nixon remained ever to have another talk with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Odell spent yesterday at his home in New ourg getting a rest. He will attend the dinner at the Lotos Club to-morrow evening in honor of William J. Youngs, who is to be Gov. Roose velt's private secretary, and will then start for Washington. Later in the week Mr. Platt and all hands are to be in town again to attend a linner to be given by Mr. Roosevelt on Saturtay night at the home of his sister, 689 Madi

The great question vesterday was. Who is be Chairman of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means? which carries with it the eadership of the Republican majority on the floor of the Assembly. At first it was thought that there would be little or no opposition to he selection of Jotham P. Allds, lawyer, of Norwich, Chenango county. The friends of Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, lawyer, of Geneseo Livingston county, however, have put up a tiff fight for Kelsey. Mr. Kelsey has had sev eral interviews with Mr. Platt in the last fortylight hours, and for that matter so has Mr. Allds. Mr. Platt seems to favor the selection of Mr. Allds, not without recognizing fully the services of Mr. Kelsey in the Assembly. The town has been thronged with Republi

can legislators during the last few-days. Most of 'em got away yesterday, but it would not be according to the record if it were not distinctly and definitely announced that a majority of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen said they were orposed to the selection of Mr. Allds. Mr. Allds is perfectly aware of the truthfulness of this statement, but he declares that the opposition to his selection is built upon a wholy unworthy foundation.

Nevertheless. some very stiff statements have been made to Senator Platt in ouposition to Mr. Allds, and Mr. Nixon said resterday after consulting with Mr. Platt that the selection of a Chairman of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means had, been postponed for some little time. On the other hand, while Mr. Plate's visitors criticised Mr. Allds in positive terms, most of them had high praise for Mr. Relsey. They said that he had been faithful to his duties, was on hand on all occasions, and according to his lights had voted for measures which were intended to benefit the beople of the State of New York, and, moreover, was the soul of integrity. And the leadership of the Assembly is still unsettled.

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharle left town believing firmly that Charles A. Wieting of Cobleskill is to be reappointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Gov. Roosevelt. A number of Republicans up the State are after the place of the Court of Claims along with Charles T. Saxton of Cyde and John F. Parkhurst of Bath. Mr. Beebe's term does not excirc until Jan. 1, 1990, but already Lewis F. Stearns of Dunkirk and ex-County Judge Rellogg of St. Lawrence and others are putting up the pins to succeed Beebe. It will be remembered that both Saxton and Parkhurst were selected fully a year before they could come into their kingdoms. an legislators during the last few days. Most of 'em got away yesterday, but it would not be

TROUBLE FOR SENATOR HALE.

His Alliance with Spanish Interests Arouse Opposition to His Re-election. AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 11.-Senator Hale's pres-

ent term expires with this Congress, and his successor will be chosen by the incoming Legslature. Up to the present time there has been no doubt as to his unanimous renomination by the Republican legislative caucus, although there has long been a feeling of him on the ground that he has not fairly represented Maine's lews on important national issues His avowed and open opposition to the war aroused a great deal of adverse criticism. but it failed to crystallize into rebellion until last week. When the President's message appeared Maine's Republicans commended it in no uncertain tones, and when it was said that senator Hale was determined to vote against indorsing the action of the Peace Commission in open insurrection started.

Within a day or two rooms have been en raged at the Augusta House for Senator Hale's ise during the day and evening of the Repub lican caucus, which will be on the evening of Jan. 4. It has not been his custom to attend these caucuses in the past, as his nomination in 1887, and again in 1803, was a foregone con-

in 1887, and again in 1803, was a foregone conclusion.

A member-elect of the Legislature, a Republican strong in the faith and a power in party councils in his part of the State, said to-day he was opposed to Mr. Hale's renomination unless he came before the legislative caucus and satisfactorily explained his position on the question of territorial expansion.

"The people of Maine," said this man, "are in earnest in this matter. They believed in the declaration of war with Spain and were delighted with the outcome. They now are in favor of retaining the territory obtained as a result of the conflict. They do not want their representatives in Congress to misrepresent the State on this grave subject. If Senator Hale has seen fit to ally himself with Spanish interests, that is his lookout. For my part, I shall not vote for him in caucus nor vote for him if he is nominated unless he recedes from the position he is aleged to have taken. The President and the Peace Commission must be heartly supported by Maine's Legislature."

An address has been prepared by well-known Republicans directed to the members-elect of

Peace Commission must be heartily supported by Maine's Legislature."

An address has been prepared by well-known Republicans directed to the members-elect of the Legislature and will soon be published in a leading Republican paper. It says that another than Senator Hale should be sent to the United States Senate to represent Maine, as Senator Hale neither represents New England sentiment upon present conditions nor is he in sympathy with the President.

A member of the State administration says the opposition to Mr. Hale may present exflow. Cleaves to the Republican caucus, and expects that his great popularity and his avowed position on the expansion question, in line with the sentiment of Maine's leading citizens, clergymen and press, will result in his nomination. Congressmen Dingley is also spoken of to lead the fight which is now on.

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Circular Calling for Suggestions Sent Out Over the State.

Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath and William H. Hotchkiss sign this letter, which was sent out rom Buffalo on Friday to many citizens:

from Buffalo on Friday to many citizens:

Dear Sir: The Primary Election law, passed last winter, has now been tested in cities of the first and second class. In general it seems to have commended itself to the voters and the party committees. It was, however, inevitable that experience would suggest improvements in the law, to accomplish which further legislation is desirable.

The law, although framed for the most part by Republicans and in its earlier stages supported by the Republican majority in the Legislature, was unpartisan in its purpose, and was passed by the practically unanimous vote of both parties. It seems proper that the views of the men of both parties who were active in advocating the passage of the law and of those who have had special opportunities to observe its operation should be collected to serve as a basis for recommending such legislation as may be necessary to correct the defects and accomplish the improvements which experience has developed.

The undersigned, having taken an active part on behalf of the special committees of the

incomplish the improvements which experience has developed.

The undersigned, having taken an active part on behalf of the special committees of the Union League Club of New York and the Republican League of Buffalo in drafting the bill passed last winter, now respectfully request you to send as promptly as possible to William H. Hotenkiss, 319 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., your suggestions as to the defects which, in your judgment, exist is the law, and the respects in which you think it can be improved. It is desirable that your suggestions should be as full and as specific as possible. It is our plan to tabulate the innormation which comes in response to this circular letter and place it at the disposal of the Governor and the Legislature at the earliest possible day. The time is short and the subject is important. It is therefore hoped that your response will be prompt.

A London Millionaire Remembers His Old Home in Medina, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 11 .- S. Maineville Buroughs, a millionaire of London, England, has emembered his old home in Medina in a andsome manner. He has bequeathed to the commons manner. He has bequeathed to the commons of the First Presby-terian Church the sum of \$25,000. To his former Sunday school teacher, John A. Parsons, he gives a handsome annuity for life, and to the village of Medina he bequeaths a valuable tract of land near the canal to be used for park purposes. He has also remembered other friends in small amounts, all of which makes an aggregate for the town of nearly \$100,000.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

ANOTHER ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

Former Counsel for Gamblers Propose Lessening the Degree of the Offence.

F. H. Van Vechten, a lawyer, residing at Hollis, L. I., has prepared a bill to create a State department for the suppression of gambling The measure calls for the appointment of s State Commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 a year The Commissioner, under the provisions of the bill, has power to make arrests for violation and to appoint a staff of clerks, special deputies in each county containing a city of the second class and in Erie county. The Commissioner is to have an office in the city of New York and power to appoint agents, detectives and other assistants. The bill provides that any person who en-

gages in poolselling or bookmaking, or any erson who abets either, or who occupies an stand or room, except on the grounds of a duly censed racing association, with books, papers and other paraphernalia, is guilty of a misdeneanor, and is punishable by a fine of \$250, or, in default of payment, may be committed to he county jail to serve one day for each unpaid dollar of the fine. No person who is own-er, agent, or superintendent may rent a room for gambling, no person may engage as dealer or gamekeeper or player, or may sell lottery colletes, or any writing, paper, or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upor

the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon any drawing. Upon conviction for violation of any of these provisions a man may be fined \$300, with the alternative of imprisonment in a county jail for \$300 days.

Mr. Van Vechten, who drew the bill, was counsel for a number of poolsellers who were fined under indictments in Queens county a year ago, and has had a chance to note the effect of that form of punishment in such cases. He believes that if gambling of that sort is made a misdemeanor instead of a felony convictions will be more certain, as it has been found almost impossible to secure convictions for the higher degree of crime as provided in the present law. The present law provides a punishment upon conviction of two years imprisonment and a fine of \$2.000.

The bill provides that one-half of all fines collected shall go to the State and the other half to the municipality where the conviction is had. It is said that the bill will be introduced early in the session.

MIDY" MORGAN'S SISTER ROBBED

she Commiserates the Thief On His Ac counting in the Hereafter.

The house of Miss Jane Morgan, at the corner of De Kay street and Bard avenue, Livingston staten Island, was entered by burglars between 10 and 12 o'clock Saturday morning and \$55 in ash and jewelry valued by Miss Morgan at between \$500 and \$600 was stolen. Miss Morgan is the sister of the late Maria, better known as "Midy" Morgan, who was for many years stock reporter for the New York Times. Miss Morgan lives in a three-story brick house on the edge of a wood. The windows of the first floor are heavily barred. The front door is of heavy oak and barred inside. The first floor is of masonry. The house was built by "Midy Morgan in the year 1887.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning Miss Morgan left her home, leaving a card on the door saying that she would be gone a short time. She went down Bard avenue. Her first glance fell upon a man who was carrying a ladder.. She now suspects him of the crime. When she returned home about noon she went to her leeping apartments on the third floor and found that they had been ransacked. A window in a second-story back room had been progen. A small shed is directly under the window, giving a thief with a ladder easy ac-

Miss Morgan has been engaged for some time upon an oil painting, portraying a seene in a pawnishop, to be presented in competition for the Norman Dodge prize at the Academy of Design next spring. For models for the picture she had brought home a quantity of oid-fashioned English lewelry, which had belonged to her father, mother and grandparents, from safe deposit vaults. Most of these pieces were taken by the robbers. Among the articles lost were four gold bracelets, three topaz brooches, a gold watch and chain, six rings of different kinds, ten small brooches, a 100-lire gold piece which had been presented to her sister by Victor Emmanuel and six purses filled with foreign gold and silver coins. A box of Cuban war relics, consisting of bullets, knives and whistles, which had been given to Miss Morgan by officers at Camp Wikoff, was also stolen. Miss Morgan said of the thief: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. The man will have to answer in the hereafter for his crime, while it has only cost me a few hundred dollars' worth of jewelry." eas. Miss Morgan has been engaged for some time

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL UPHEAVAL.

Speech of the Minister of Instruction Force the Entire Cabinet to Resign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 .- Letters from Japan ust received here give the first details of the recent official upheaval there which forced out the Ministry and made a complete change in the administration of the Government. Many cause was a speech made by Ozaki Yukio, Minister of Instruction. Ozaki was forced to resign by the pressure of his superiors, which caused such excitement that the whole Cabinet had to

resign Ozaki has never been abroad, but his study of foreign writers has given him liberal ideas Recently before a great audience in Tokio he delivered a speech in which he declaimed against the disabilities of religious schools and chools conducted by foreigners and he un braided the rich men of Japan for not endow-

braided the rich men of Japan for not endowing institutions of learning as Americans and English had done. And here he made a fatal mistake. He said:

"The sway of money has become more potent in Japan than ever in the so-called home of plutocracy. America: for while the Americans never dream of making a Gould or a Vanderbilt President, the Japanese, if they should have a republic, would probably place an Iwasaki or a Mitsui in the Presidential chair."

If Japan should become a republic: that was a fatal suggestion which the conservatives could not overlook. A few days after his speech a private messenger notified Ozaki that his resignation would be accepted and he only escaped imprisonment and a heavy fine by the intercession of his friend, Count Okuma, late Premier; but the Cabinet sided with Ozaki and the ci-mor became so great over his dismissai that the whole Cabinet resigned.

LABOR MEN TO SEE ROOSEVELT. Who C. L. U. Wants to Know His View Regarding Labor Legislation.

Governor-elect Roosevelt is threatened with still another; visit from labor leaders. This time it will be a committee from the Central Labor Union, which will call on him on Jan. 1 for the purpose of convincing him that more labor legislation is necessary. The C. L. U. decided upon this course vesterday after hearing read the following letter from Col. Roosevelt in reply to a letter asking him if he nooseven in reply to a letter asking him if he had said there was no need for more labor laws if the present laws were properly enforced:

OTHER BAY, L. I. Dec. 5. 1838,

John J. Palles, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Central Labor Union.

John J. Palla, Egg., corresponding section.

"My Dear Sir. What I said was, that there was very much less need of further legislation than of enforcement of the existing laws, which is, of course, a self-evident fact.

"It seems to me wise to direct your attention to the latter point mainly, I should be pleased to see you at any time. Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Boosevely."

The Sunday Concert at the Metropolitan The second Sunday concert at the Metropol tan last night showed the effects of the relentless weather, which has had its influence before this on the opera. Mme. Mantelli, who had a cold on Saturday night, was not able to sing. and Mile. Marie Engle took her place. Mile Engle's gracious presence always adds to the delight of the spectators. Last night she sang one of the numbers set down for Mme. Man-telli, Mozart's "Voi Che Sapete," and gave also "O Riante Nature" from "Philemon et Baueis." M. Plancon was not in his best voice But with such an art as he possesses that is rarely noticeable. He sang an aria from "Na-bucodonsor," and after that "The Two Grenabucodonsor," and after that "The Two Grenadiers" made their first appearance this season
with the customary édiat.

Mme. Johanna Gadski, who came from Philadelphia to replace Mme. Eames, was in admirable voice, and sang Elizabeth's prayer
from "Tannhluser" delightfully, and in
the duet from "Der Pliesende Holländer,"
with Mr. Bispham, gave some of the
best moments of her fine performance of
Senta. Mr. Bispham was in good voice and
sang the page aria from "Faltaff" in a way
that made the audience wish for the revival of
the opera which is promised later.

The orchestral numbers were Thomas's
"Mignon," the "Peer Gynt" suite of Grieg,
and the overture to "William Tell." Bignor
Mancinelli conducted not only con amore but
with every possible demonstration of great delight.

\$90, \$110 upward.

LIGHT ON DURYEA MURDER

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR MARY MON-

OHAN AND HER BROTHER. The Woman Saw Hotel Proprietor M. F. and Has Been Hysterical Since-Miss-

ing Jewelry Found in Her Possession. SCHANTON, Pa., Dec. 11.-Light has been thrown upon the murder of Michael F. Corsoran in his hotel at Duryea ten days ago, and the Pinkerton detectives who have been at work on the case believe that they have sufficient evidence to secure convictions. Mary Monohan, the murdered man's servant, is supposed to be directly connected with the murder and also to possess the secrets which will eventually clear up the affair. The evidence against her and her brother, Jack Monohan, is such that warrants have been issued for the ar-

rest of both. Since the murder Mary Monohan has become flighty, and has practically collapsed under the She saw the murder committed, and her hysterical condition is responsible for the secrets which have already leaked out. She is also addicted to drink, and on Thursday while in a maudlin condition told many things which the authorities consider of vital importance.

in a maudin condition told many things which the authorities consider of vital importance. On the morning following the murder she said that the men who committed the murder and also blew onen the safe and secured the money were in their stocking feet and that as they were about to leave the house they quarrelled over their shoes. On Thursday, while rolling over the floor, she studenly exclaimed: "Tom, where are your shoes?"

The Tom whose name she mentioned is her brother, and on the day previous to the murder he had a fight with Mr. Corcoran in the hotel barroom. The Monohan woman also said many other things while in that semi-senseious condition which excited suspicion. When she again came to her senses she did not know what she had said, and a messenger was immediately sent to her home nearly for some of her relatives. Jack Monohan, another brother, quickly responded. He is a burly man. When informed of what his sister had said during her "trance." he grew pale and greatly excited. During a mad outburst which followed he wanted to kick his sister to death. Those who were taking care of the sister had a hard time holding the brother and preventing him from carrying out his threat. One of the women who was in the party said:

For God's sake, Jack, don't commit another murder."

Mary Monohan was then removed to the

"For God's sake, Jack, don't commit another murder."
Mary Monohan was then removed to the home of her parents near the scene of the murder and is under close surveillance. As soon as her condition will warrant she will be placed behind the prison bars.

The diamond ring valued at \$125 which Mr. Corcoran wore on the night he was murdered, and which disappeared at that time, has been found in the possession of the Monohan woman. She refuses to tell who gave it to her, or where it came from. All she will say is:

"I don't know who gave it to me."
A gold watch and \$15 in money, which belonged to Mary Monohan, but which were left in the stand drawer in Corcoran's room, have been found undisturbed. Everything else was taken.

EDUCATION OF NEGROES. Meeting in Brooklyn in the Interest of the Atlanta University.

A meeting in advocacy of the higher education of the negro was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, last night. Edward M. Shepard presided, and addresses were made by President Horace Bumstead of the Atlanta University. Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, professor of economics and history in the same institution; Prof. Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

President Bumstead said the object of the Atlanta University was the elevation of the negro race, morally, socially and industrially, He then made an appeal for funds, and said the generosity of the North, he felt sure, would result in a subscription of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for the maintenance of the university. Prof. Du Bois described the origin of the

Prof. Du Bois described the origin of the university, and advocated the education and reformation of the negro. He said the reformation of the negro should be from within and never from without. He said they should be taught to reform themselves and improve their social environments.

"The civilization of any body of men," he said, "depends upon the few cultured men among them. We must establish more primary schools and educate the negro children, for on their training depends the uplifting and the future of the race. The boys and girls must be taught according to the ideals of their own own race and by its educated members, as the standard of morality cannot be set by the graduate of the plantation.

"The nation," he continued, "must give the negro race the benefit of its experience. The mission of the Atlanta University is to create a social sentiment on high ideals and to teach the scientific study of social and industrial conditions."

Gen. Woodford made a short address in

ditions."

Gen. Woodford made a short address in which he referred to the introduction of the primary school system in Savannah after the fall of Richmond. At the time referred to Gen. Woodford was Military Governor of Savannah Prof. Truman J. Backus also spoke.

DR. PAXTON'S RESIGNATION.

Ill Health Compels Him to Give Up Pastor ate of the N. Y. Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, who for a year has acted as pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, 128th street and Seventh avenue, has tendered his resignation to the Session. Dr. Paxt on has had nervous troubles Session. Dr. Paxt on has had nervous troubles ever since the civil war, in which he suffered a sunstroke, and on several occasions has had to go to private sanitariums for treatment. Five years ago he resigned his pastorate of the West Presbyterian Church. He took the pulpit of the New York church last winter upon the request of his friend Kitiaen Van Rensselaer, one of the trustees, and refused to accept any salary. His work in the church was very successful. His letter of resignation follows: "To the Session of the New Fork Presbyterian Charch." Dran Brieffinen: I am positively forbidden to do any work for six months by my dector. It is too bad for you good people to be troubled by my sickness. I am old, and my head is too easily excited by the continuous work of a full congregation year in and year out. Let me assure you, one and all, of my deep affection and warm gratitude for your kindness to me, your loyalty and encouragement. You have my love and best wishes for the future I am well now, but not strong. Yours cordially.

This letter was written two weeks ago from a private sanitarium in Flushing, where Dr. Paxton is under a physician's care. Last summer Dr. Paxton went in bathing at Easthampton while overheated, and his old trouble returned. He expects to spend the winter travelling with his son and daughter. ever since the civil war, in which he suffered a

Printers Inderse Dumar.

At the regular meeting of Typographica Union No. 6 yesterday a resolution was passed recommending that Charles J. Dumar be appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Among the candidates for the place is George Gunton, who runs Gunton's Magazine. Big Six decided to oppose his candidacy vesterday, alleging that as the proprietor of the magazine he "has refused to recognize organized labor in its struggle for fair wages and decent treatment."

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Suggestions ---(IV)----

Gold Watches:

For Ladies—Small open-face Tiffany & Co. watches richly cased in 18 karat gold. \$25 upward. in plain cases With enamel \$40 upward.

With enamel and diamonds

\$60 upward. For Men-Plain open-face 18 karat \$60 upward. gold watches Extra flat 18 karat gold watches

> UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Was Introduced in 1847

Makes Flesh and Blood

Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Gallatin, Tenn., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for twelve years and found it to be the best flesh and blood maker we

Johann Hoff's **Malt Extract**

Over Fifty Years the Pioneer and Standard

MRS. JUILLIARD GIVES \$32,000.

This Will Enable the St. John's Guild to

Build a New Floating Hospital. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard has given \$32,000 to he St. John's Guild to defray the expenses of building another floating hospital. At the recent annual meeting of the Guild the officers set forth in their reports the necessity of providing another floating hospital, as well as of increasing the capacity of the Seaside Hospital, if the work of the Guild in earing for poor sick children in the summer time is to be at all adequately maintained. These reports showed that the present floating hospital was not only overtaxed in its daily trips with children and their mothers, but that in many instances children who were greatly in need of the trip had to be left behind for lack of accommodation These officers made an appeal for funds, and at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the following letter was received:

the following letter was received:

Hen. William L. Strong, President St. John's Gwild.

My Dean Colonell: I now want to confirm the message that I sent you last evening through Mr. Juilliard, promising to pay for a new boat for the use of St. John's Guild, and I authorize you to make the contract for said boat, and to draw on me for such amounts as you may require from time to time as payments become due to the amount of \$12,000. You must let me congratulate the Guild on having an officer who is willing to devote his thought and time to its welfare, and whose heart is touched by the suffering of God's little ones. Very sincerely yours,

In acknowledgment of Mrs. Juilliard's gift.

In acknowledgment of Mrs. Juilliard's gift the trustees authorized the following reply:

the trustees authorized the following reply:

Mrs. Augustus D. Juiliard, New York.

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Trustees of St.
John's Guild is in receipt of a contribution
from you of \$32,000 for the purpose of buffding a second floating hespital, and I am instructed to advise you that the following action was taken by the board:

Resolved, That this board, on behalf of the
beneficiaries of the Floating Hespital, the sick
and suffering children and babies of our city,
whom you beautifully describe as God's little
ones, 's most, profoundly grateful for this
manifestation of charitable feeling unequalled
in the history of St. John's Guild.

Resolved, As a mark of our appreciation of
this magnificent gift, that the new floating hospital, when constructed, be named the Helen
C. Juilliard."

L have the honor to remain, very sincerely.

Juilliard."
I have the honor to remain, very sincerely, ours.
JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary. The work of completing the plans for the new floating hospital will be taken up at once, and an effort will be made to have it ready for use by July 1, 1809. The addition of this

use by July 1, 1800. The addition of this barge, or floating hespital, will enable the Guild to include in its trips sick bables from Brooklyn as well as from New York.

The trustees desire now at add at once to the capacity of the Senside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I., as the increased capacity of the floating hospitals will necessarily increase the number of applicants and pra-tically render additions to it imperative. The Senside Hospital now has a capacity of 350 child patients daily. It is desired to increase this capacity by 150, making a total deily capacity of 500. This will increase the cost of operation of the Guild during the summer months, and additional funds will have to be provided for that work.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

It Assumes the Responsibilities of Government and Proclaims Amnesty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Copies of measures

passed by the Cuban Assembly before its adjournment recently to await the setion and report of the commission sent to the United States have been received at Cuban headquarters here. One of them, which define the status of the Assembly and that of the present Government of Cuba, so far as the Cubans themselves are concerned, follows:

"The Cuban Assembly accepts the transmis sion of the power and authority of the Provis ional Government and assumes the responsibilities of government for the people of Cuba. "The Assembly, inspired by the highest sentiments of patriotism and human kindness. hereby proclaims and absolves from the hard-

tion and imprisonment at labor all persons incarcerated or banished during the war with Spain for military or political reasons by the iate Cuban War Council. "The Assembly hereby declares closed the list of officers of the Cuban Army, and declares that no further appointments will be made or commissions granted incident to the war with Spain, and all such appointments which were made or commissions granted after

which were made or commissions trained at Aug. 24, 1898, are revoked, and only those continued which were made prior to that date, but promotions will be made from time to time as occasion may require by reason of meritorious conduct or valiant services during the war.

"The Assembly of the representatives of the Cuban people hereby agrees to accept all debts and contracts made and entered into by the ceasion may require by reason of memorious conduct or valiant services during the war.

"The Assembly of the representatives of the Cuban people hereby agrees to accept all debts and contracts made and entered into by the Cuban Government under the constitutions of 1855 and 1857, and the debts which may be contracted by the Assembly by pursuance of proper methods and in conformity to the agreement of this body, and such debts will be assumed by the Government and paid.

"The Assembly will appoint a commission of five members of high standing and character, which will deal with all questions affecting the rights of the members of the army, and which will represent the army before the Assembly, also the civil employees of the revolution and the people living in the territories held and occupied by the army of liberation under military authority.

"The Assembly, thus having decided all present urgent questions, will close its sessions, subject to call to reconvene under the following conditions and for the following purposes:

"To hold an extra session when a majority of its members shall deem proper.

"When asked to reconvene by the commission appointed by the Assembly and sent to the United States.

"When the Assembly desires to call upon the commission sent to the United States for a report of its work or a report of the progress of its work.

"In each case, however, the article of the Constitution providing for sessions of the Assembly shall be compiled with"

These orders are signed by the President of the Assembly shall be compiled with.

These orders are signed by the President of the Assembly shall be compiled with.

LABOR MEN ON ANNEXATION. Sentiment in the C. L. U. Seems to Be Divided or at Least Apathetic.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Socialist, tried yesterday to get the Central Labor Union to put itself on record against annexing the Philippines by asking how many of the affiliated unions to which a resolution on the matter had been referred had voted on it. The Secretary said that six unions had voted The Secretary said that six unions had voted so far. The wood carvers voted to take no action, the Druggists' League did the same, the Eccentric Engineers' Union voted for autonomy for the Philippines, the Actors' Protective Union and Progressive Varnishers against annexation. Brown moved that the C. L. U. notify the Senators and Congressmen of this State that it was against annexation.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union protested that the great bulk of the unions were yet to be heard from. Action on the subject was deferred.

Sheridan, Chief of Staff to Major-Gen, John R. Brooke, reached Washington to-night. Gen Brooke, who was accompanied from Porto Rico by Gen. Sheridan, will be here to-morrow. While the orders directing Gen. Brooke to return to the United States were issued for the ostensible purpose of allowing the War Inostensible purpose of allowing the War Investigating Commission to examine him about the condition of the camp at Chickamauga while he was in command there, the real object of his home-coming appears to be to give the President and Secretary Alger an opportunity of ascertaining his wishes in regard to future duty. Gen. Brooke will not return to Porto Rico, and it is generally believed in military circles that he will be asked to accept the military Governorship of Cubs.

Gen. Brooke's Future Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Brig -Gen. M. V.

Holiday Sale of Fine Antique Persian Rugs,

Reduced to

former prices.

150 Karabagh Rugs, \$6.90

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

PURE WOOL OF RETAIL STORES 16 West 2315 St. PROMOTES 166 BroadwaynearCortland Send for Illustrated 248 W. 125 T. St. Harlern. Catalogue, Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.



RAID IN QUEENS.

Women Sent to Jail and Their Consorts Let

Off with Small Fines. A Raines law hotel kept by Patrick McCarthy at 19 Borden avenue, Long Island City, was raided at 1:30 o'clock vesterday morning by Detective Peter Kelly and ten patrolmen in citizen clothes. The police rounded up seventeen prisoners—the proprietor, six women and ten men. The women all gave Manhattan addresses, and the men addresses in the borough of Qucens. Magistrate Smith in Long Island City yesteriay morning sent five of the women to the county jail for ten days and one for four months. McCarthy, the proprietor, was held on a charge of violating the liquor laws and on another charge of keeping a disorderly house. He was held in \$1,000 bonds on the first charge and \$500 on the second. The other men arrested were fined from \$1 to \$10 each. They all paid the fines. citizen clothes. The police rounded up seven-

Divver Beefsteak Dinner To-Night. The Paddy Divver Association will have a eefsteak dinner to-night at the clubhouse, 59 Madison street. Every Democratic politician of any consequence has promised to be present. Vaudeville will accompany beefsteak. Congressman-elect Riorian and Councilman Thomas F. Foley will look after the welfare of the guests.



no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

draws out inflammation of the lungs.

Advice Free.

Romember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and dealershe best medical action you can positely cleans, wyste the factor freely. You will secure a prempt reply, without gest. In ATEL, hearest, Dat. J. C. ATEL, hearest, Date of the provided of the provided